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**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

# Measures to eliminate international terrorism

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53 and paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 61/40, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism". Sections II and III of the report contain information about measures taken at the national and international levels, based on materials transmitted by the Governments and the international organizations. Section IV describes recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210. Section V reflects information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism.

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# Contents


| | | *Paragraphs* | *Page* |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Introduction | 1–5 | 3 |
| II. | Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism | 6–119 | 4 |
| | A. Information received from Member States | 6–89 | 4 |
| | B. Information received from international organizations | 90–119 | 14 |
| III. | Status of international legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism | 120 | 18 |
| IV. | Recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210 | 121 | 29 |
| V. | Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism | 122–141 | 29 |

# I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 50/53, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow up closely the implementation of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 49/60, annex) and to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration, taking into account the modalities set out in his report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (A/50/372 and Add.1) and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during that session.[1]

2. In its resolution 61/40 the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna "to continue its efforts to enhance, through its mandate, the capabilities of the United Nations in the prevention of terrorism [...]" (see para. 18 of the resolution).

3. By a note verbale dated 8 February 2007, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States to General Assembly resolution 49/60 and the Declaration annexed thereto and requested them to submit, by 31 May 2007, information on implementation under paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. The Secretary-General also noted that in their information to be submitted, States might wish to give particular attention to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1269 (1999). As at 26 July 2007, replies had been received from 17 States (see sect. II.A. below). Several States referred to the information contained in their reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The full texts of those reports can be found at http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373.

4. Furthermore, by a letter dated 11 January 2007, the Secretary-General invited relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations to submit information or other pertinent material on implementation, pursuant to paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration, by 31 May 2007. Replies were received from 15 international organizations (see sect. II.B. below). Information was also received from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution 61/40.

5. Sections II and III of the present report contain information about measures taken at the national and international levels, based on materials transmitted by the Governments and the international organizations mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 above. Section IV describes recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210. Section V reflects information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism. In the light of the United Nations Global Counter-terrorism Strategy, in particular subparagraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006 and paragraph 5 of section III of the annex thereto, as well as paragraph 3 of resolution 61/40, the present report does not contain a section on the comprehensive inventory of the response of the Secretariat to terrorism.

[1] See also the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 51/210, annex).

# II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

## A. Information received from Member States[2]

6. **Austria** deposited its instrument of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism at the United Nations Treaty Event on 14 September 2006.

7. Austria reiterated its support for the counter-terrorism activities of the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime, and welcomed its additional mandate with regard to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (General Assembly resolution 60/43, para. 16).

8. Austria reported that the 2005 agreement on strengthening cross-border cooperation, especially in countering terrorism, organized crime and illegal migration (see A/60/228, para. 11) entered into force between Austria, Germany and Spain, in November 2006.

9. Austria relies on the Aliens Police Act of 2005, in ensuring that immigrants and asylum-seekers are not engaged in terrorist activities. The Act regulates the entry, stay and residence of foreigners.

10. **Cuba** pointed out that it is implementing, in full, all the relevant resolutions and declarations adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council concerning counter-terrorism, and complying, in accordance with its domestic law, with all the obligations arising from the 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments, to which it is a State party (see table 2 below).

11. Cuba reiterated its allegations against the United States Government for not complying with its international obligations to prosecute or extradite Luis Posada Carriles (see A/61/210, para. 20). Cuba also referred to the letters, circulated as United Nations documents, concerning the release and withdrawal of all charges against Luis Posada Carriles by the United States (letters dated 8 February 2007 (A/61/737-S/2007/77); 20 April 2007 (A/61/877-S/2007/221 and A/61/876-S/2007/221); 17 May 2007 (A/61/914-S/2007/290), from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General).

12. Cuba reported that on 3 May 2007, two individuals were captured in Havana while attempting to hijack a civilian aircraft in order to illegally travel to the United States.

13. Cuba is preparing to host a Ministerial Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on international terrorism, to be held during the second half of 2008. This meeting is intended to help member States of the Movement to formulate an organized joint response to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations by addressing its root causes.

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[2] Information on the participation of States in counter-terrorism instruments relating to the suppression of international terrorism is presented in sect. III of the present report.

14. The **Czech Republic** notified that it became a party to two universal and three regional counter-terrorism instruments in 2006.[3]

15. The Czech Republic and the United States of America signed, on 16 May 2006, the Second Supplementary Treaty on Extradition and the Supplementary Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance, amending respective bilateral treaties of 1925 and of 1998. The ratification processes of the two treaties have been completed in the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic and Canada signed, on 16 October 2006, a Memorandum of Understanding, regulating cooperation between concerned authorities of the two countries in the area of the financing of terrorism.

16. The Czech Republic accepted a request for legal assistance in a terrorism-related proceeding made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the 1959 European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. A request for extradition made by the United States, partially under the 1925 bilateral extradition treaty and partially under the 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of the Terrorist Bombings, was pending.

17. On 1 April 2006, Act No. 69/2006 on the implementation of international sanctions entered into force in the Czech Republic. The Act regulates, inter alia, the identification, detection and freezing of assets, obligations of private persons in respect of the assets that are subject of international sanctions, competences of Government authorities in applying international sanctions, and provides for penalties for violation of obligations arising from the Act.

18. **Denmark** indicated that it ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, on 13 April 2007, and the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, on 20 March 2007. The Danish Parliament approved a bill aimed at implementing these Conventions, in June 2006.

19. Denmark also provided an update on criminal proceedings in its courts. In the Al-Aqsa case (see A/61/210, para. 30), the City Court of Copenhagen, by its judgement of 27 March 2007, acquitted two persons who were under trial on charges of the financing of terrorism. The prosecution has appealed the case to the Eastern High Court.

20. In the Glostrup case,[4] the Eastern High Court, by its judgement of 15 February 2007, found one of the males guilty as charged and sentenced him to imprisonment for seven years. However, it did not find sufficient evidence against three other males who were also charged in the case. Currently, the prosecution is considering the possibility of retrial of these individuals.

21. In connection with the same case, two individuals who had earlier been arrested in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina (ibid., para. 27), were convicted of planning an act of terrorism. One of them was sentenced to imprisonment for

[3] They are: the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union of 2000, the Protocol thereto of 2001, and the Second Additional Protocol thereto of 2001. It also presented the list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments to which it was a party. (See also table 2 below.)

[4] In this case, charges had been brought against four Danish residents, in October 2005, for attempts to commit acts of terrorism in Sarajevo (see A/61/210, para. 27).

13 years and three months, whereas the other was sentenced to imprisonment for 15 years and four months.

22. On 25 September 2006, charges were brought against Said Mansour, a Danish national, for production, distribution and attempt for distribution of electronic material calling for violent armed jihad (holy war), as well as for attempts to publicly incite other ethnic and religious groups, in violation of provisions of the Danish Criminal Code. On 11 April 2007, the Copenhagen City Court sentenced him to imprisonment for three years and six months.

23. In the case concerning the Association Rebellion (ibid., para. 29), the Danish Minister of Justice accepted, on 10 October 2006, a charge brought against the spokesman of the Association for violation of the provisions of the Danish Criminal Code on the financing of terrorism.

24. On 16 April 2007, four individuals were charged with attempts to commit acts of terrorism by having provided fertilizers, chemicals and laboratory equipment, as well as for having produced the explosive TATP. The case is set for trial in September 2007.

25. **Ecuador** indicated that it had ratified 12 counter-terrorism conventions adopted under the auspices of the United Nations and two conventions in the framework of the Organization of American States, and that it was in the process of ratifying three other international instruments in the same field. Ecuador informed that it was also a party to conventions against drug, transnational crime and corruption.

26. Ecuador further reported reforms to its national legislation, including its penal code, aiming at combating terrorism, as well as draft laws against the financing of terrorism and money-laundering. It described measures taken with regard to the control of its borders, the process of requests for refugee status and the illicit trafficking of arms.

27. Ecuador finally mentioned its cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in preparing a seminar for the judiciary on the application of counter-terrorism norms.

28. **Japan** indicated that it was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below), and had enacted necessary domestic laws and regulations to implement these instruments. The House of Representatives of Japan had approved the conclusion of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Japan will be able to conclude the Convention following its ratification by the House of Councillors.

29. **Latvia** notified that it was a party to and had fully implemented 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments (ibid.), and provided a list of regional counter-terrorism instruments that it had signed or ratified. It also referred to the bilateral agreements that it had concluded, in the areas of combating terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime, with several States.

30. Latvia referred to the provisions of section 88 of the Criminal Law of 1998, which, inter alia, defined terrorism and the financing of terrorism. These were treated as especially serious crimes, punishable under the law up to life imprisonment.

31. The Asylum Law of Latvia of 2002 provided for a number of guarantees to ensure that the refugee status or alternative status are not granted to persons who have committed a crime against humanity and peace, war crimes and genocide. Article 14 of the Asylum Law has foreseen situations, where the State Border Guard is authorized to detain asylum seekers.

32. Latvia was bound to the *aut dedere aut judicare* obligation under both multilateral agreements on extradition and multilateral agreements on international terrorism containing the obligation to which it was a party. It was also bound to the obligation in accordance with bilateral agreements containing such a clause.

33. **Mexico** indicated that it had deposited its instrument of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, on 27 June 2006. In accordance with article 133 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, treaties together with the Constitution and the laws of the Congress of the Union, constitute the supreme law of all the Union.

34. In compliance with its international obligations, including in particular, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol thereto, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), the Executive Branch of Mexico submitted a reform package to its legislation, which was adopted by the Legislative Branch in April 2007. The reform package, which will enter into force following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Federation, includes amendments and additions to various provisions of the following legislation: Federal Penal Code; Federal Code of Criminal Procedures; Federal Organized Crime Act; Credit Institutions Act; Savings and Loan Associations Act; Retirement Savings System Act; Investment Firms Act; Securities Market Act; Federal Act on Guarantee Institutions; General Act on Mutual Insurance Institutions and Companies and General Act on Credit Organizations and Related Activities.[5]

35. A draft federal law on the control of chemicals liable to be diverted for the production of chemical weapons was at final stages of preparation in the Executive Branch of Mexico. The draft law following its approval by the Legislative Branch would enforce the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.

36. **Nicaragua** presented a list of universal counter-terrorism instruments to which it was party (see table 2 below).

37. The Nicaraguan Penal Code criminalizes terrorism (art. 499), refers to promoters or instigators of terrorism (art. 500) and criminalizes the act of conspiring to commit an offence (art. 493) and also essential co-operators (art. 24, para. 2) by a provision stating that perpetrators include persons who cooperate feloniously in the commission of an offence through an act without which the offence would not have been committed.

[5] The text of various amendments and additions to the Mexican legislation are available in Spanish with their English translation in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

38. The National Assembly of Nicaragua was in the final legislative phase of preparing the counter-terrorism bill, which would prevent and punish terrorist acts and all terrorism-related activities and would authorize the management, freezing and possible confiscation of financial and material assets used by networks or groups of persons for the illicit activities covered by the legislation. The draft legislation included a chapter on the laundering of proceeds or assets from terrorist acts.

39. The Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, inspired by the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, issued a special guide, in 2001, to inform and advise financial institutions and enable them to determine whether a financial transaction warranted further investigation in order to detect, report and prevent techniques and mechanisms used for the financing of terrorism.

40. Nicaragua had established a national committee to implement the Central American Plan for Comprehensive Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Terrorism and Related Activities and has adopted a series of measures pursuant to the Plan.

41. The Nicaraguan Department of Migration and Alien Affairs included in its electronic and manual database information restricting entry into the country of individuals considered to be terrorists or belonging to entities associated with the Taliban or Al-Qaida according to the list provided by the United Nations Security Council pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999).

42. Nicaragua, through its intelligence bodies, has worked on the adoption of cooperation agreements with counterpart intelligence offices, with which it maintains an information exchange and cooperation network relating to terrorism and organized crime.

43. On 3 and 4 May 2007, a workshop on the formulation of national legislation for the implementation of universal counter-terrorism instruments and the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism (CICTE) of the Organization of American States was held at the headquarters of the National Assembly, with the participation of experts from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and CICTE. The principal goal of the workshop was to conduct an analysis of the counter-terrorism bill and to bring Nicaraguan legislation in accord with the requirements of international instruments and United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

44. **Poland** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments, to which it was party (see table 2 below), and indicated that the procedure for the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism was under way.

45. Poland has concluded more than 80 bilateral agreements on mutual legal assistance and extradition (see A/61/210, para. 41). The Polish Ministry of Finance concluded an agreement with the United States Department of Treasury, in December 2006, to enhance the role of the Polish Financial Intelligence Unit both at the national and regional levels, through organizing special training programmes and workshops on countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism for representatives of Financial Intelligence Units in Central and Eastern Europe.

46. Poland established an Inter-Departmental Office for Terrorist Threat Issues, as a subsidiary body of the Council of Ministers in 2006. The Office has been mandated, inter alia, to monitor, analyse the information; prepare draft standards and procedures; monitor and coordinate activities of governmental bodies; provide proposals for competent ministers on legislative instruments to be adopted; manage cooperation with other States; and initiate training courses and conferences in the field of combating terrorism.

47. In 2006, an individual was arrested and convicted to one year imprisonment on charges of terrorist-related activities, and was released in February 2007, upon the completion of his term.

48. The **Russian Federation** submitted a report on measures it had adopted at national, regional and international levels concerning the fight against terrorism, including, in particular the steps taken in 2006 and 2007 (see also A/60/228/Add.1 and A/61/210, paras. 4-11).

49. It ratified 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below), including, inter alia, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, and the Protocol amending that Convention. The procedure for the ratification of the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection was under way.

50. The Russian Federation adopted several laws and amendments to laws pertaining to the fight against terrorism, including, in particular: Federal Act No. 35 of 6 March 2006 "on counter-terrorism" and Presidential Decree No. 116 of 15 February 2006, on the establishment of the National Counter-terrorism Committee.

51. In pursuance of the Federal Act, a Government decision was adopted on 14 July 2006, to introduce changes to certain laws and regulations on counter-terrorism issues, including: regulations on the federal system for the protection of maritime navigation from illegal acts directed against shipping; special federal programme on risk reduction and mitigation of the consequences of natural and man-made emergencies in the Russian Federation up to 2010; and regulations on the burial of persons killed when terrorist acts being committed by them are interrupted.

52. Changes have been made in 10 legislative instruments of the Russian Federation, including the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation: articles 205 (Terrorist acts) and 205.1 (Facilitation of terrorist activity) have been revised and amendments have been made to article 208 (Organization of and participation in an illegal armed formation); a new article 205.2 has been added (Public calls for the commission of terrorist activity or public justification of terrorism), providing for liability including deprivation of liberty for four years; a new chapter 15.1 (Confiscation of property) has been added, which deals with questions of confiscation of money, valuables and other property obtained as a result of the commission of crimes, including crimes of a terrorist nature, or intended for the financing of terrorism. Changes have also been made in the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Tax Code and the Code of Administrative Offences.

53. Amendments and additions have been made to the Federal Acts "On the Federal Security Service", "On the militia", "On the internal forces of the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation", "On the general principles governing the

organization of the legislative (representative) and executive organs of State authority of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation" and "On the general principles governing the organization of local government in the Russian Federation", in order to expand the powers of law enforcement agencies, the Executive and the Legislative branches to prevent terrorist acts and minimize their consequences.

54. In order to protect the transport infrastructure from acts of illegal interference, including terrorist acts, Federal Act No. 16 of 9 February 2007 "On transport safety" was adopted.

55. In order to combat the financing of terrorism, Federal Acts No. 145 of 16 November 2005, No. 147 of 27 July 2006, No. 153 of 27 July 2006 and No. 51 of 12 April 2007 introduced changes and additions to Federal Act No. 115 of 7 August 2001 "On combating the legalization of revenue obtained by criminal means (money-laundering) and the financing of terrorism".

56. Russian-Kyrgyz and Russian-Uzbek counter-terrorism exercises have been conducted within the framework of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO). CSTO member States conducted the "Rubezh-2006" comprehensive operational and tactical exercise on the "preparation and conduct of a joint exercise in the Central Asian area of collective security".

57. In 2006, the Black Sea fleet of the Russian Federation and the naval forces of the Black Sea States conducted the "Blackseafor" joint counter-terrorist exercise.

58. As a result of the measures taken in recent years the number of terrorist acts committed in the Russian Federation had decreased by 45 per cent in 2006, compared with 2005.

59. In 2006, investigators in law enforcement agencies of the Russian Federation investigated 292 criminal cases including crimes from previous years under article 205 of the Criminal Code, 278 of which concerned constituent entities of the Federation included in the Southern Federal District.

60. In 2006, 571 cases of crimes under article 208 of the Criminal Code were reported, of which 497 had been committed in the Chechen Republic. A total of 222 criminal cases were referred to court for substantive consideration, with charges brought against 261 persons, including a national of Turkey, who had taken part in activities against federal forces in the territory of the Chechen Republic.

61. In 2006, Russian courts heard 45 criminal cases under article 205 of the Criminal Code, with convictions against 72 persons and 229 criminal cases under article 208, with convictions against 267 persons.

62. In 2006, the criminal division of the Supreme Court heard appeals in a total of 85 cases involving 157 persons charged with committing crimes of a terrorist nature, of which 22 cases involving 54 persons were heard with the participation of a jury. Most of the criminal cases were from the Chechen Republic, the Ingush Republic and Dagestan.

63. In 2006, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation categorized as terrorist and banned in the territory of Russia the activities of the international organizations Islamic Jihad-Jamaat Mujahidin of Central Asia (Uzbekistan) and Jund al Sham (Lebanon).

64. As a result of monitoring of compliance with counter-terrorism legislation conducted by procurators of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, over 11,500 violations were discovered and 5,605 recommendations were made to heads of enterprises, institutions, organizations, organs of State authority and local government and 1,491 officials were disciplined. A total of 1,298 warnings were issued that breaches of the legislation in question would not be tolerated; 373 challenges were brought against illegal enactments of authorities; and 2,726 lawsuits were brought to suspend activities by enterprises, institutions and organizations pending appropriate compliance with the requirements of counter-terrorist protection and to compel the adoption of safety measures at technical installations. There were 3,032 administrative proceedings and 8 criminal cases.

65. In 2006, military prosecutors in the Russian Federation identified over 5,600 different violations of the requirements of the counter-terrorism legislation. More than 1,200 soldiers were disciplined and held liable and 84 military officers were warned that breaches of the law would not be tolerated.

66. The Decision of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, granting amnesty to persons who committed crimes during counter-terrorist operations conducted in the territory of constituent entities of the Russian Federation situated within the Southern Federal District, expired on 15 January 2007. A total of 546 members of armed gangs benefited under the amnesty, gave up illegal activity and returned to a peaceful life.

67. **Slovenia** indicated that it was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments and signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (see table 2 below). It also signed the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism.

68. Slovenia has concluded bilateral cooperation agreements with 20 countries, on suppression of crimes, including terrorism. It has also concluded cooperation agreements concerning prevention of money-laundering and financing of terrorism with Israel in 2004, Canada in 2005 and the Netherlands in 2007.

69. The Slovenian Police organized a meeting for police officers from the Western Balkans involved in investigation of terrorist offences, on 9 and 10 March 2006. The meeting prepared a joint memorandum of ministers of interiors, which following its adoption in Fall 2007, would formalize police cooperation in the field of prevention of acts of terrorism and counter-terrorism activities in the region.

70. **Spain** indicated that it had deposited the instrument of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, on 22 February 2007. It also signed 2005 Protocol amending the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and 2005 Protocol amending the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (see http://www.imo.org/home.asp?topic_id=910).

71. Spain concluded bilateral agreements in the field of combating drug trafficking and organized crime, mutual legal assistance and extradition and cooperation to prevent and suppress terrorism with the various countries.

72. Spain referred to the provisions of its Penal Code, which, inter alia, define terrorist offences (art. 571), "armed band" and "terrorist group" (art. 515), and

provide for penalties for the commission of such crimes. Under the Penal Code (art. 516), members, sponsors and leaders of such bands and groups are punishable for up to 14 years of imprisonment.[6] Spain also provided a list of its Organic Laws, adopted since 2003, by which it amended a number of provisions of the Penal Code and laws relating to criminal proceedings.[6]

73. Spain contributes to technical assistance activities designed to improve the capability of the recipient States to carry out their obligations under Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and United Nations counter-terrorism conventions and protocols. It also contributes to financing of training activities within the framework of the CICTE 2007 Work Plan in areas of mutual interest for OAS and Spain (see paras. 126-131 below).

74. Spain and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime organized, in May 2006, the Madrid Ministerial Round Table of West and Central African Countries on the Counter-Terrorism Legal Framework, which brought together representatives from 26 countries of the region. The Round Table resulted in the adoption of the Madrid Declaration and Plan of Action on strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in West and Central Africa.

75. **Sweden** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it was party to (see table 2 below), and indicated that it had made necessary amendments to its relevant national legislation in the course of ratification of the instruments.

76. **Switzerland** advised that it had ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the two additional protocols thereto, which entered into force on 26 November 2006. It had also ratified the Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (CETS No. 190), which entered into force on 7 September 2007, and the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (CETS No. 173), which entered into force on 1 July 2007.

77. Switzerland has concluded bilateral treaties on police cooperation with all its neighbouring States, including treaties with Slovenia, Lithuania and the Czech Republic, which entered into force in 2006.

78. The Federal Office for Private Insurances of Switzerland has modified the ordinance on the suppression of money-laundering, which entered into force on 1 January 2007. In accordance with article 15 (1) (f) of the ordinance, insurance companies are required to seek further clarifications from the parties in suspicious cases of linkage of transactions with terrorism.

79. The Office of Communications concerning Money-Laundering continued to monitor suspicious cases presumed to have links with terrorism. The observations demonstrated that financing presumably linked with terrorism, except for small amounts, was decreasing.

80. On 28 February 2007, the Federal Criminal Court of Bellinzone acquitted five Yemenis, one Somali and one Iraqi, who were accused of financing and providing logistical support to Al-Qaida.

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[6] Available in Spanish with their English translation in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

81. In 2006, Switzerland received five requests and three supplementary requests relating to judicial cooperation, of which three requests were accepted. In one case, the Federal Court rejected the request and accepted extradition to the United States.

82. In 2006, five persons were detained in Switzerland, allegedly for their membership in a terrorist organization and for the sake of extradition to Turkey and Italy. The Federal Court did not authorize the extradition of one of the detainees and another captive was freed owing to lack of authorization by German authorities. The extradition procedure for three of them was still pending.

83. Turkey pointed out that it was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see table 2 below) and had signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

84. Turkey adopted law No. 5532 dated 29 June 2006, amending its Anti-Terror Law No. 3713. The new law introduces heavy sanctions for perpetrators of terrorist acts and expands the range of felonies committed with the intention of terror.

85. On 18 October 2006, Turkey enacted a new anti-money-laundering law (Law No. 5549 on Prevention of Laundering of Proceeds of Crime), which replaces and strengthens a large number of provisions of Law No. 4208. In the new law, obliged parties subject to anti-money-laundering liabilities are designated, the obligation of customer identification and reporting suspicious transactions are clearly specified and arrangements for inspections are set up.

86. Turkey referred to relevant provisions of its laws applicable in the combating and financing of terrorism, including, Turkish Criminal Code No. 5237, Code of Criminal Procedure No. 5271 and Anti-Terror Law No. 3713, which regulate terrorist offences and their punishment. In accordance with those laws, planning, preparing, financing, perpetrating and supporting terrorist acts and recruitment for terrorist and criminal organizations were serious offences, punishable under the Turkish Criminal Code and the Anti-Terror Law. Turkey also referred to its law No. 5233 on Compensation of Losses Resulting from Terrorist Acts and Measures Taken to Fight against Terror, as well as to Law No. 4959 on Social Rehabilitation, adopted in 2003, which were aimed at reintegrating members of terrorist organizations into the society.

87. The **United Arab Emirates** provided the list of 10 universal counter-terrorism instruments that it was party to (see table 2 below), and indicated that it has set up a national committee to study the ratification of four additional counter-terrorism instruments.[7]

88. The United Arab Emirates concluded three bilateral instruments on extradition, mutual judicial and legal assistance and execution of judgments, with Turkey, the United Kingdom and the Sudan. It also concluded or signed bilateral security agreements concerning combating terrorism and organized crime with Italy, Turkey and Germany. The Interior Ministry had signed memorandums of understanding on

[7] Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988); Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988); International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997); International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999).

combating terrorism and organized crime with the United Kingdom, Yemen, the Sudan, and Belarus.

89. The Ministry of Justice has established a special committee to examine penalty laws with a view to harmonizing them with the recent international developments in the framework of combating significant terrorist acts. The Interior Ministry has also set up a working group to follow up the implementation of instruments concluded with Arab and other countries.

## B. Information received from international organizations

### 1. United Nations system

90. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) provided an updated information of parties to international air law instruments related to counter-terrorism (see table 2 below) and a copy of the report on acts of unlawful interference with international civil aviation for 2006.[8]

91. The ICAO Council, during a special session held in August 2006, considered the threat to civil aviation operations posed by an Improvised Explosive Device and approved guidelines for screening liquids, gels and aerosols and recommended them to States for implementation, as interim measures, not later than 1 March 2007. In March 2007, the Council approved recommendations of the Secretariat Study Group on the Carriage and Screening of Liquids, Gels and Aerosols, which were transmitted to States for implementation.

92. In implementation of the Universal Security Audit Programme, 163 aviation security audits and 72 follow-up missions were conducted, as at 31 May 2007.

93. The Coordinated Assistance Development Programme was established in February 2006. Since then, 18 States and one regional entity have received assistance to address their audit deficiencies, as well as to improve their security infrastructure.

94. ICAO also provided an update on its activities concerning Machine Readable Passports, and indicated that it set up a special project to assist the States, which have not yet begun issuing the passports, to convert their systems to Machine Readable Passports.

95. The **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) informed that it had adopted, in May 2006, a regulatory framework on Long-Range Identification and Tracking of ships as a tool, inter alia, of enhancing the security of States. The corresponding carriage requirements were included in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), chapter V, and will enter into force on 1 January 2008.

96. The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) pointed out that it was represented in all meetings of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and contributed substantially to its activities, by emphasizing: (a) increased recognition of the link between activities in support of the dialogue among civilizations, culture and peoples, and efforts to discourage

[8] The report was presented to the 180th session of the Council of ICAO. The Council decided that the report should be communicated to the appropriate security authorities of contracting States.

and dissuade extremism and fanaticism; (b) the importance of implementing concrete and sustained intersectoral actions in the various domains of UNESCO aimed at fostering the dialogue among peoples and countering terrorism and fanaticism; and (c) a long-term and global perspective aimed at the creation of an "enabling environment".

97. The **Universal Postal Union** (UPU) indicated that the Postal Security Action Group had been in existence, since 1990. The Group seeks to maintain worldwide postal security, encourages and promotes the creation of postal security services in all UPU member postal administrations and liaises with international organizations.

98. The UPU/Postal Security Action Group Interagency Project Group on Dangerous Goods hosted the Bioterrorism in the Mails seminar, in April 2002.

99. UPU Congress, convened in 2004, in Bucharest, adopted two terrorism-related resolutions: resolution C 56/2004 entitled "Combating terrorism" and resolution C 57/2004 entitled "Combating money-laundering and terrorist financing".

### 2. Other international organizations

100. The **Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons** (OPCW) referred to General Assembly resolutions 60/288 and 61/68, which recognize the role of the Organization in the areas of capacity-building for States, preventing terrorists from accessing chemical weapons, ensuring security at related facilities, and providing effective response in the event of an attack using such materials. It also referred to the briefing by the Foreign Minister of Slovakia and the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, before the Security Council on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1673 (2006), on 23 February 2007, as well as to the statement made by the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), before the OPCW Open-ended Working Group on Terrorism.

101. The **Commonwealth of Independent States** (CIS) provided information on the cooperation among States members of CIS in the field of combating terrorism, in 2006 and 2007. In 2006, the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of CIS adopted a model criminal code for the States members of CIS, a model law on countering the financing of terrorism and recommendations on the unification and harmonization of national counter-terrorism legislation.

102. The States members of CIS have begun to work on a draft agreement to counter the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism, and on the preparation of a draft programme of cooperation on combating terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism for 2008-2010.

103. At the 22nd session of the Council of Heads of Security Bodies and Special Services of CIS, held from 21 to 24 May 2007, in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, it was decided to develop a draft plan for cooperation among the security bodies and special services of CIS in the field of information-related counter-measures against terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism.

104. In 2006, an exercise, entitled "Atom-Antiterror 2006", was held at a nuclear power installation in the Republic of Armenia. A similar gathering and exercise,

entitled "Baikonur-Antiterror 2007", is due to be held, in September 2007, at the Baikonur cosmodrome in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

105. The **Council of Europe** provided a list of international counter-terrorism instruments and standards, adopted under its auspices,[9] and the necessary information on their status (see table 2 below). The Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism has entered into force on 1 June 2007.

106. Following the inquiry initiated by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe in November 2005, concerning the question of secret detention and transport of detainees suspected of terrorist acts, and replies received from the Member States (see A/61/210, para. 78), the Secretary General made public the proposals it had made to the Committee of Ministers for concrete follow-up action.[10] In April 2007, the Parliamentary Assembly requested the Committee of Ministers to indicate, within six months, the follow-up action taken to the specific proposals made by the Secretary General (see recommendation 1791 (2007)).

107. The **European Commission** informed the Secretariat that it had carried out, inter alia, the following activities, in 2006, in the implementation of the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and its action plan.

108. A European Union Conference on Enhancing the Security of Explosives was convened on 9 and 10 October 2006. Follow-up activities of the Conference, with the aim of preparing a European Union action plan concerning the enhancement of the security of explosives, was under way.

109. The Regulation on Funds Transfers was adopted on 25 October 2006, which would implement the Financial Action Task Force international standard (Special Recommendation VII).

110. The Commission put forward a European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection policy package in December 2006, comprising of a communication and a proposal for a directive. The communication sets forth the horizontal framework for the protection of critical infrastructures, and the proposed directive focuses on the procedure for the identification and designation of European critical infrastructure.

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[9] Complete lists of standards are available from www.coe.int/gmt.

[10] The Secretary General, without prejudging the form of instruments to be adopted eventually, recommended the following actions:

- The definition of basic principles and guidelines for the legislative and administrative framework of security services, including specific principles governing the activities of foreign security services;
- The identification of existing possibilities to enforce human rights obligations in respect of transiting civil and State aircraft and to draft model human rights clauses which could be used by member States in bilateral or multilateral agreements granting overflight rights for State aircraft or in overflight authorizations;
- The definition of common procedures for obtaining waivers of immunity in cases of serious human rights violations. The purpose of the Council of Europe's action will be preventive. The aim is to agree on common European positions which will help member States to protect human rights effectively while respecting their obligations under the existing international treaties on aviation and immunity. (See document SG (2006)01, dated 30 June 2006, which is available from www.coe.int.).

111. The Commission amended its regulation (EC) No. 622/2003 on common basic standards on aviation security, imposing restrictions on carrying liquids by the passengers on board aircraft.

112. The **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe** (OSCE) presented a comprehensive report on measures it had adopted to eliminate international terrorism and indicated that, as of 10 May 2007, 48 participating States of OSCE had become parties to all 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments.

113. OSCE referred to its 2001 Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, which had recognized that the international counter-terrorism instruments, as well as relevant Security Council resolutions constituted the basis for the global framework for the fight against terrorism. The Plan of Action also provided the mandate for the establishment of the Action against Terrorist Unit at the OSCE secretariat, within the Office of the Secretary-General, which continues to support the 56 participating States, the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary General in their activities aimed at preventing and fighting terrorism (see also A/60/228, para. 119).

114. The **Organization of American States** (OAS) presented a report on 10 programmes carried out by the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), including seminars and workshops organized by CICTE secretariat in 2006 and 2007 (see sect. V below).

115. The **Organization of the Islamic Conference** (OIC) indicated that section VI of the Ten-Year Programme of Action, adopted at the Third Extraordinary Summit of OIC, held in 2005 in Makka, Saudi Arabia, was devoted to international terrorism, and reiterated the commitment of the OIC to combat international terrorism. The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopted resolution No. 12/33-P, in 2006, which, inter alia, emphasized the necessity for solid international cooperation to fight the scourge.

116. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime organized a workshop on the topic "Universal Legal Framework against Terrorism", for OIC Member States and staff of the General-Secretariat, in April 2007, in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

117. The **Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization**[11] observed that the Treaty, upon entry into force,[12] would require its States parties to prohibit and prevent any nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions at any place under its jurisdiction or control.

118. The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime** informed that in compliance with operative paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 61/40, it has further expanded its technical assistance activities in legal and related capacity-building matters. Since June 2006, 61 countries have been provided with direct technical assistance and nine regional and subregional workshops have been organized. This brings the total number of countries that have received assistance, since January 2003, in ratifying and implementing the universal counter-terrorism instruments to

[11] The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization was established on 19 November 1996 by resolution CTBT/MSS/RES/1, adopted by the Meeting of States Signatories at the United Nations in New York.

[12] As of 31 May 2007, the Treaty received 177 signatures and 138 ratifications. The deposit of the instrument of ratification of the following 10 States were needed for entry into force of the Treaty: China, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Pakistan, United States of America.

137 countries. Approximately 5,000 national criminal justice officials have been provided with specialized substantive briefings, of which approximately 1,700 were trained in 2006. Nine technical assistance tools and substantive publications have been developed so far.

119. As more countries have ratified more of the international legal instruments, a major challenge for the Office is to meet the increasing demand to assist countries with the implementation of these international instruments, especially for their legislative incorporation into national legislation and for the training of criminal justice officials to ensure that provisions are applied in full conformity with rule of law principles. Long-term, sustained delivery of assistance is necessary in this regard. In order to implement the relevant elements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the Office must also develop new initiatives to promote regional and subregional counter-terrorism legal cooperation, good practices, legal research and academic legal training. Increased substantive and financial support from Member States will be required to meet this challenge.

# III. Status of international legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism[13]

## Status of international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

120. Currently, there are 30 instruments, 16 universal (13 instruments and 3 recent amendments) and 14 regional, pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. Each instrument listed below is represented by the letter shown on the left, which is featured in tables 1 and 2 below to reflect the status of the corresponding instrument:

A. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969): status as at 18 July 2007;[14]

B. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971): status as at 18 July 2007;[14]

C. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973): status as at 18 July 2007;[14]

D. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989): status as at 18 July 2007;[14]

[13] The status information reflects information provided by the depositaries or information that is available on their respective websites. It does not take into account any treaty action that is under process at the time this table was created.

[14] Updated information may be found at http://www.icao.int/icao/en/leb/.

E. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977): status as at 17 July 2007; [15]

F. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983): status as at 17 July 2007;[15]

G. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987): status as at 6 July 2007;[16]

H. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna on 8 July 2005: status as at 5 June 2007;[16]

I. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 30 June 2007;[17]

J. Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 30 June 2007;[17]

K. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 30 June 2007;[17]

L. Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 30 June 2007;[17]

M. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (entered into force on 21 June 1998): status as at 18 July 2007;[14]

N. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997 (entered into force on 23 May 2001): status as at 17 July 2007;[15]

O. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999 (entered into force on 10 April 2002): status as at 17 July 2007;[15]

P. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 April 2005 (entered into force on 7 July 2007): status as at 17 July 2007;[15]

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[15] Updated information may be found at http://untreaty.un.org.

[16] Updated information may be found at http://www.iaca.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/index.html.

[17] Updated information may be found at http://www.imo.org.

Q. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at a meeting held at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 22 April 1998 (entered into force on 7 May 1999): status as at 23 May 2007;

R. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, adopted at Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999 (entered into force on 7 November 2002): status as at 6 June 2006;

S. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977 (entered into force on 4 August 1978): status as at 18 July 2007;[18]

T. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Strasbourg, on 15 May 2003: status as at 18 July 2007;[18]

U. OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, concluded at Washington, D.C., on 2 February 1971 (entered into force on 16 October 1973): status as at 17 July 2007;[19]

V. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Algiers on 14 July 1999 (entered into force on 6 December 2002): status as at 16 July 2007;[20]

W. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Addis Ababa on 8 July 2004: status as at 16 July 2007;[20]

X. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Kathmandu on 4 November 1987 (entered into force on 22 August 1988): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Convention;

Y. Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Islamabad on 6 January 2004 (entered into force on 12 January 2006): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Additional Protocol;

Z. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, adopted at Shanghai on 15 June 2001 (entered into force on 29 March 2003): status as at 27 June 2007;

AA. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, done at Minsk on 4 June 1999 (entered into force on 3 October 2000 for Tajikistan; on 5 December 2000 for Kazakhstan; on 6 February 2001 for Kyrgyzstan; on 22 August 2001 for the Republic of Moldova; on 28 December 2001

[18] Updated information may be found at http://www.coe.int.

[19] Updated information may be found at http://www.oas.org.

[20] Updated information may be found at http://www.africa-union.org.

for Armenia; on 18 April 2004 for Belarus; and on 13 January 2005 for the Russian Federation): status as at 14 July 2006;

BB. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted at Bridgetown on 3 June 2002 (entered into force on 10 July 2003): status as at 17 July 2007;[19]

CC. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005 (entered into force on 1 June 2007): status as at 18 July 2007;[18]

DD. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005: status as at 18 July 2007.[18]

Table 1

**Total participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism**

| *Signature* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *A* | *B* | *C* | *D* | *E* | *F* | *G* | *H* | *I* | *J* | *K* | *L* | *M* | *N* | *O* | *P* | *Q* | *R* | *S* | *T* | *U* | *V* | *W* | *X* | *Y* | *Z* | *AA* | *BB* | *CC* | *DD* |
| 40 | 76 | 59 | 68 | 25 | 39 | 45[a] | - | 41 | - | 51 | - | 51 | 58 | 132 | 115 | 22[b] | 8 | 46 | 45 | 19 | 48[c] | 27[c] | - | 7 | - | 8 | 33 | 39 | 27 |
| *Ratification, accession or succession*[d] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *A* | *B* | *C* | *D* | *E* | *F* | *G* | *H* | *I* | *J* | *K* | *L* | *M* | *N* | *O* | *P* | *Q* | *R* | *S* | *T* | *U* | *V* | *W* | *X* | *Y* | *Z* | *AA* | *BB* | *CC* | *DD* |
| 182 | 182 | 185 | 161 | 165 | 161 | 128[a] | 10 | 144 | 2 | 133 | - | 134 | 151 | 158 | 23 | 17[b] | 12[b] | 45 | 25 | 18 | 37[c] | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 23 | 7 | 2 |

[a] Includes the European Atomic Energy Community, which is not listed in table 2.
[b] Includes the Palestinian Authority, which is not listed in table 2.
[c] Includes the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, which is not listed in table 2.
[d] Includes signatures not subject to ratification.

**Table 2**

**Status of participation in international instruments pertaining to international terrorism**

| State | Signature | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ratification, accession, succession | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | AA | BB | CC | DD | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | AA | BB | CC | DD |
| Afghanistan | | B | | | | | | | | | | | M | | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | B | C | | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | CC | DD | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | S | T | | | | | | | | | CC | DD |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N | C | | Q | R | | | | V | W | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | | K | | M | N | O | | Q | | | | V | | | | | | | | | |
| Andorra | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | CC | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | A | B | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | | | A | B | C | | E | F | G | | | | | | | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | | |
| Argentina | | B | C | D | | | G | | I | | K | | M | N | C | P | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | | |
| Armenia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | P | | | S | T | | | | | | AA | | CC | DD | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | S | T | | | | | | | AA | | |
| Australia | | B | C | | E | | G | | | | | | | | C | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | B | C | D | | F | G | | I | | | | M | N | C | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | CC | DD | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | | K | | M | N | O | P | | | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | P | | | S | T | | | | | | AA | | CC | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | | | | | | | | | I | | K | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | | | A | B | C | | E | F | | | I | | K | | | | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | Q | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | Q | R | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Y | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | P | | | | | | | X | Y | | | | | |
| Barbados | A | B | C | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belarus | | B | C | D | E | | | | I | | K | | M | N | C | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | P | | | | | | | | | | | AA | | |
| Belgium | A | B | C | D | | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | C | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | CC | DD | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belize | | | | | | | | | | | | | M | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | | | | | | | | N | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | | B | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | P | | | | | | V | W | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | |
| Bhutan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | Y | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | | | | | | | M | | O | | | | | | | | X | Y | | | | | |
| Bolivia | | | | | | F | | | | | | | M | | C | | | | | | U | | | | | | 55 | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | CC | DD | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | A | B | C | D | | | G | | I | | K | | M | N | C | P | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | L | N | O | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam | | | | | | | | | I | | K | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | | | I | | K | | | N | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | B | C | D | E | | G | | I | | K | | M | | C | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | CC | DD | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | S | T | | | | | | | | CC | |
| Burkina Faso | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | R | | | | V | W | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | R | | | V | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | B | C | | | | | | | | | | | N | C | P | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | A | | C | | E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | V | W | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | | B | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | | N | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | | | | | M | N | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | C | P | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | A | B | C | D | | F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | B | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | V | W | | | | | | | A | B | C | | | F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| State | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | AA | BB | CC | DD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chile | | B | | D | | F | | | I | | K | | M | | O | P | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | |
| China | | | | D | | | | | I | | K | | | | O | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | A | B | | | | | | | | | | | M | | C | P | | | | | U | | | | | | 58 | | | |
| Comoros | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N | O | | Q | | | | | V | W | | | | | | | |
| Congo (Republic of the) | A | | C | D | | | | | | | | | | | O | | | | | | | V | W | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | B | C | D | | | | | I | | K | | M | N | O | P | | | | | U | | | | | | 58 | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | D | | | | | | | | | M | N | | | | | | | | V | W | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | O | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | CC | | |
| Cuba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | | | | D | | | | | | | | | | | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | | | D | | F | | | | | | | | | O | | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | |
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| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | O | P | Q | | | | | V | W | | | | | | | |
| Dominica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | | B | C | | | F | G | | | | | | | | O | | | | | | U | | | | | | 58 | | | |
| Ecuador | A | B | | | E | | G | | I | | K | | M | | O | P | | | | | U | | | | | | 58 | | | |
| Egypt | | | C | D | | F | | | I | | K | | M | N | O | P | Q | R | | | | V | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | | B | | | | F | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | U | | | | | | 58 | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | | B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | V | W | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N | O | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | CC | | |
| Ethiopia | | B | C | D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | |
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| France | A | B | | D | | | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | CC | | |
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| Georgia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | O | | | | S | T | | | | | | | AA | CC | | |
| Germany | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | | | | | | M | N | O | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | CC | | |
| Ghana | | B | | D | | | | | | | | | M | | O | P | | | | | | V | W | | | | | | | |
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| Grenada | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 58 | | |

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| Hungary | | B | C | D | E | | G | | I | | K | | M | N | O | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iceland | | | | D | E | | | | | | | | | N | O | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Jordan | | B | C | D | | | | | I | | K | | M | | O | P | Q | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | AA | | | | |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Q | P | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | |
| Kiribati | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuwait | | B | | D | | | | | | | | | M | | | P | Q | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | AA | | | | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | B | C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | O | P | | | | S | T | | | | | | | CC | DD | |
| Lebanon | | | | D | | | | | | | | | M | | | P | Q | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | F | | | | | | | | | O | P | | | | | | V | | | | | | | | |
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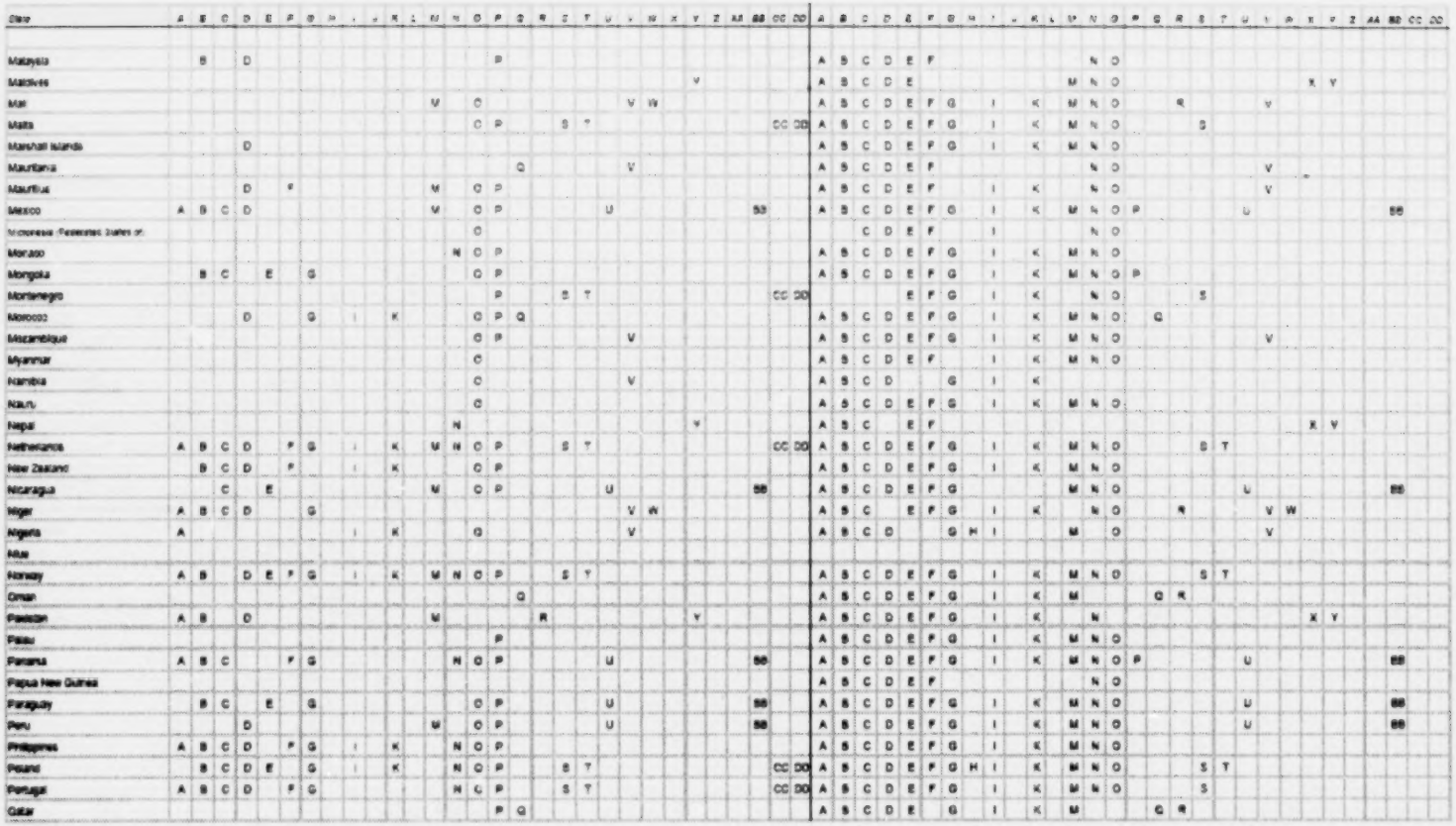

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| Nigeria | A | | | | | | | | I | | K | | | | O | | | | | | U | | | | | | | | | |
| Niue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Papua New Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Peru | | | | D | | | | | | | | | M | | O | P | | | | | U | | | | | | | 55 | | |
| Philippines | A | B | C | D | | F | G | | I | | K | | | N | O | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | | B | C | D | E | | G | | I | | K | | | N | O | P | | | S | T | | | | | | | | CC | DD | |
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# IV. Recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210

121. By its resolution 61/40, the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210. The Ad Hoc Committee convened its eleventh session on 5, 6 and 15 February 2007, and considered the outstanding issues relating to the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.[21]

# V. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

122. The **International Monetary Fund** (IMF) reported that IMF staff organized and participated in the following workshops on the financing of terrorism: a regional workshop on combating the financing of terrorism for criminal justice and financial intelligence unit officials from Eastern Europe; a workshop on drafting counter-terrorism financing legislation for countries in Western Africa; a regional workshop on terrorist financing typologies in South-East Asia; and two national workshops focused on supervising compliance with counter-terrorism financing regulations.

123. In addition, IMF staff organized or participated in 35 technical assistance workshops and missions and 42 policy or outreach oriented events addressing various aspects of international money-laundering and terrorist financing control. IMF staff also conducted 53 additional bilateral technical assistance missions to improve member States' anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorism financing regimes.

124. The **International Maritime Organization** indicated that after the adoption of amendments to treaties on suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation, in October 2005 (see A/61/210, para. 71), IMO organized seminars/workshops on this subject in the Philippines in September 2006, and in Thailand and Sri Lanka in April 2007.

125. IMO also provided information on various regional and subregional activities that it conducted to enhance maritime security, implementation of SOLAS, chapter XI-2, and International Code for the Security of Ships and Port Facilities. These activities included: two regional events for countries of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, held in April 2005 and January 2006, in Sana'a; two similar events for Caribbean and Latin American countries, held in October 2005 and April 2006, in Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Port of Spain, respectively; a subregional seminar for countries of Southern and Eastern Asia, held in December 2005, in Manila; a subregional seminar for the Persian Gulf area, held from 23 to 26 April 2007, in Manama.

126. The **Organization of American States** provided information on various seminars and workshops organized by the CICTE secretariat or in collaboration with

[21] For the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session; Supplement No. 37* (A/62/37).

other organizations. The secretariat provided training for more than 600 officials from 23 countries on special aspects of the security standards of ICAO.

127. The secretariat organized a regional seminar in Miami, Florida, in July 2006, on Passports and International Travel Documents and Systems of Issuance, in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration, for 24 English-speaking participants from CICTE member States.

128. The secretariat and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes organized a regional Ministerial Conference for Central American countries in April 2006, in Panama and a regional workshop and a Ministerial Conference for the Caribbean countries, in March 2007, in the Dominican Republic. In partnership with the Government of Spain, the CICTE secretariat and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes held two joint seminars to provide technical assistance for prosecutors from 17 Ibero-American countries on legal tools and methods used in prosecuting cases of terrorism, in May 2006 and May 2007, at the Spanish Training Centre in Cartagena, Colombia.

129. Under the Cyber Security programme, the CICTE secretariat organized, in cooperation with the United States Secret Service, a seminar in Miami in April 2006, on cyber crime and terrorism for 32 intelligence, police, and military sector officials from 14 CICTE member States.

130. The Inter-American Tourism and Recreational Facilities Security Program was approved as a pilot project by CICTE in March 2006 at its Sixth Regular Session. The project began in August, funded mainly by the United States and Trinidad and Tobago. During the pilot project, 253 security officials from both the public and private sectors of 10 English-speaking countries of the Caribbean received training.

131. A five-day seminar organized by the Government of Spain in coordination with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and with the support of the Government of Colombia, launched the International Permanent Observatory on Security during Major Events (IPO) in the Western Hemisphere, convened from 12 to 16 February 2007, at the Spanish Training Centre in Cartagena. The CICTE secretariat contributed significantly to this seminar, which included participants from Latin America responsible for security preparations for major events, such as summits and international athletic events, as well as representatives from the Caribbean countries which were, at that time, preparing for the Cricket World Cup 2007.

132. The **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe** organized, in collaboration with other organizations or Governments, inter alia, the following regional, subregional and national seminars and workshops on combating terrorism and related crime.

133. Training events on the protection of human rights in the fight against terrorism for public officials involved in counter-terrorism, under its Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights programme were convened in Belgrade in June 2006, Astana in September 2006, Baku in February 2007, and London in March 2007.

134. A workshop on control and destruction of excessive stockpiles of small arms light weapons, including man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS), and the MANPADS threat to civil aviation, was convened in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, in November 2006.

135. The Action against Terrorism Unit of the secretariat continued to initiate subregional and national workshops to promote ICAO minimum security standards, covering new technology, handling and issuance of passports and the Interpol Stolen/Lost Travel Documents Database, including, in particular for the North-Eastern Europe region, convened in Vilnius in December 2006, for Serbia, held in Belgrade in November 2006, and for Uzbekistan, convened in Tashkent in March 2007.

136. OCSE and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime jointly organized workshops at the national levels on combating money-laundering and suppressing the financing of terrorism in the following countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Romania, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Follow-up round tables also were convened in four countries.

137. OSCE, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, organized a national training workshop on port and supply chain security from 11 to 15 December 2006, in Istanbul.

138. OSCE organized three workshops on enhancing international legal cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism in April 2005, March 2006 and March 2007, in Vienna. It also organized, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, two subregional workshops: in Bucharest in November 2006 and Antalya, Turkey in February 2007; and two national workshops on extradition and mutual legal assistance for Serbia and Montenegro in December 2005 and Armenia in June 2006. All in all, more than 750 prosecutors, judges and other officials participated in these OSCE-organized training events.

139. The Action against Terrorism Unit in collaboration with the Council of Europe convened an Expert Workshop on Preventing Terrorism: Fighting incitement and Related Terrorist Activities, in Vienna in October 2006.

140. The OSCE Strategic Police Matters Unit and Spanish Interior Ministry organized an event on the strengthening police role and cooperation in combating terrorism on 8 and 9 May 2007, in Madrid. The event focused on the role of intelligence-led policing and community-based policing in prevention of terrorist activities.

141. The Action against Terrorism Unit organized two events on countering the use of Internet for terrorist purposes: the OSCE Expert Workshop on Combating the Use of Internet for Terrorist Purposes held in October 2005, and the joint OSCE/Council of Europe Expert Workshop on Preventing Terrorism, held in October 2006, dedicated an entire meeting to the topic.